

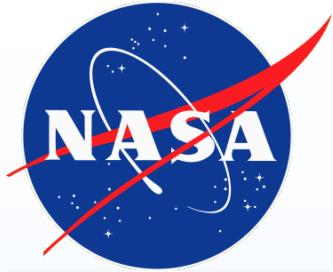
# Schottky Diode Derating for Survivability in a Heavy Ion Environment

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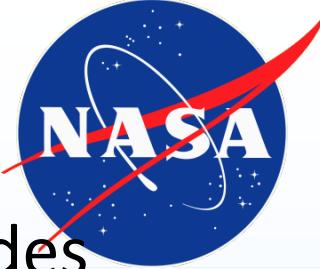
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# List of Acronyms and Symbols

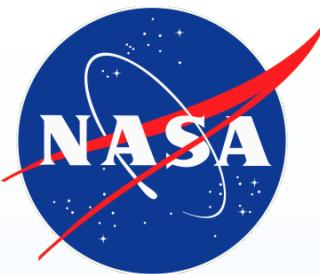


- DUT – Device Under Test
- $I_R$  – Reverse Current
- $I_F$  – Forward Current
- LBNL – Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- LET – Linear Energy Transfer
- MOSFET – Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
- NEPP – NASA Electronic Parts and Packaging Program
- SEE – Single Event Effects
- $V_R$  – Reverse Voltage
- $V_F$  – Forward Voltage
- $\phi_B$  – Schottky Barrier Height



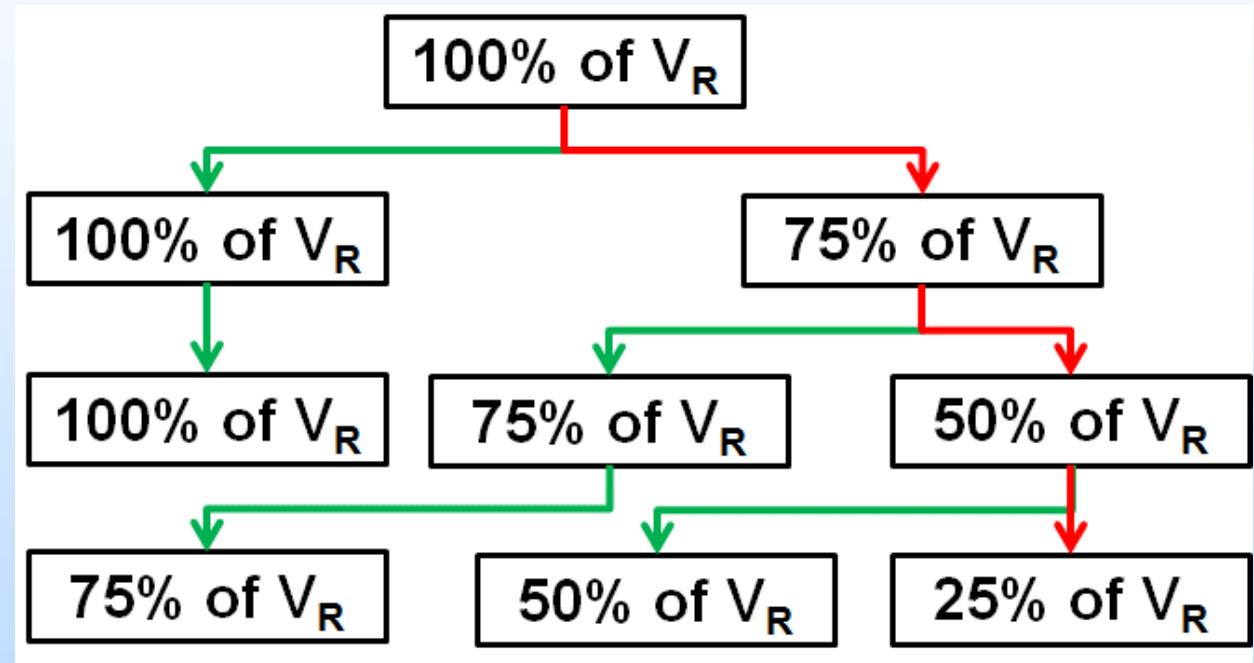
# Introduction

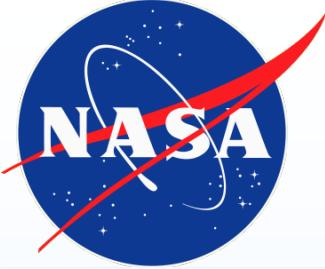
- In 2011/2012, GSFC observed failures in the output Schottky diodes of DC/DC converters
  - Independent testing of the diodes was undertaken to determine their vulnerability to heavy ions
- Until this point, diodes generally were not considered to be susceptible to SEEs
  - These diode failures could be catastrophic to scientific instruments, or even entire spacecraft
- Power MOSFETs are derated when operating in radiation environments
  - Would a similar approach work for Schottky diodes?



# Test Facilities and Technique

- All parts were tested at LBNL's 88" cyclotron with 1233 MeV Xe (LET = 58.8 MeV-cm<sup>2</sup>/mg)
- All diodes were reverse biased while irradiated
- After each beam run,  $V_F$ ,  $V_R$ ,  $I_F$  and  $I_R$  were measured

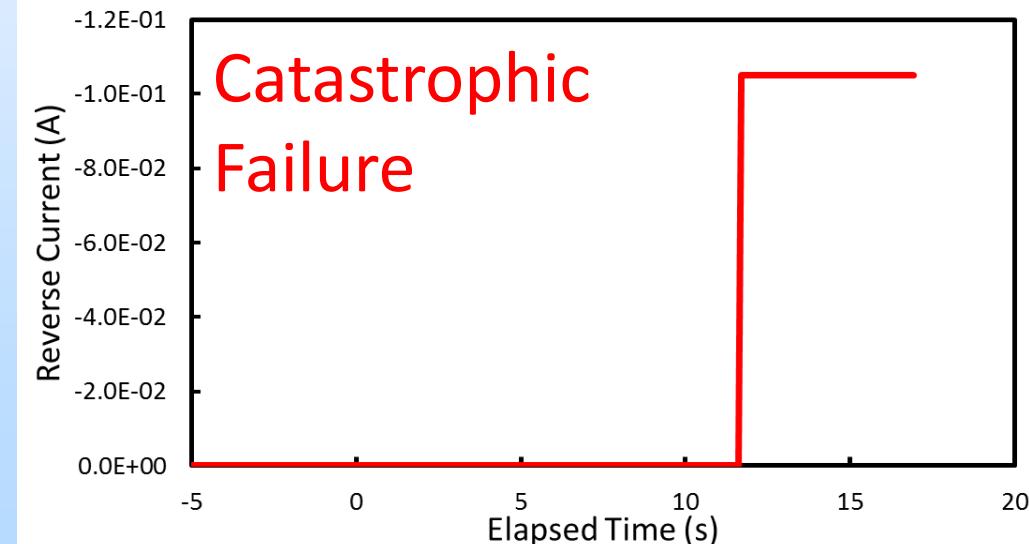
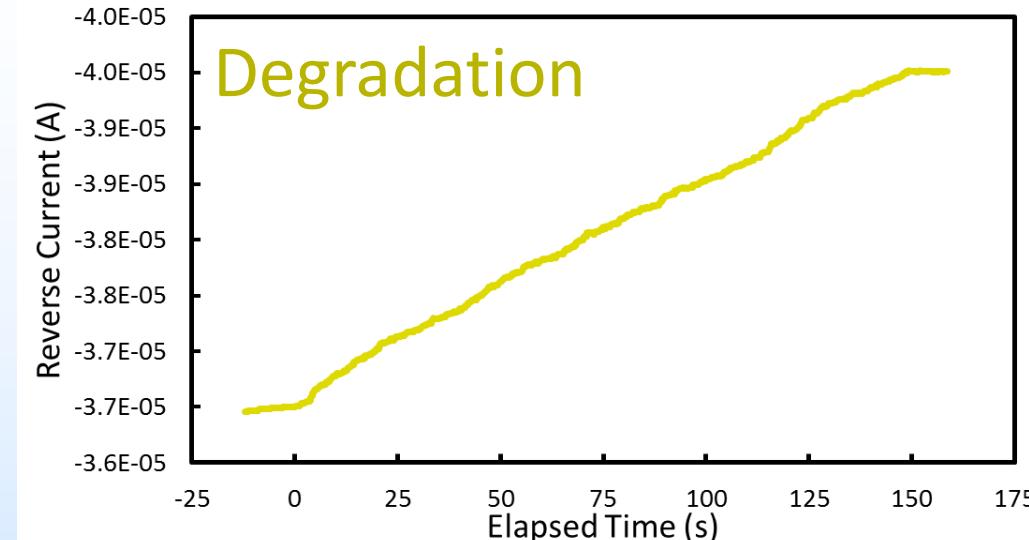
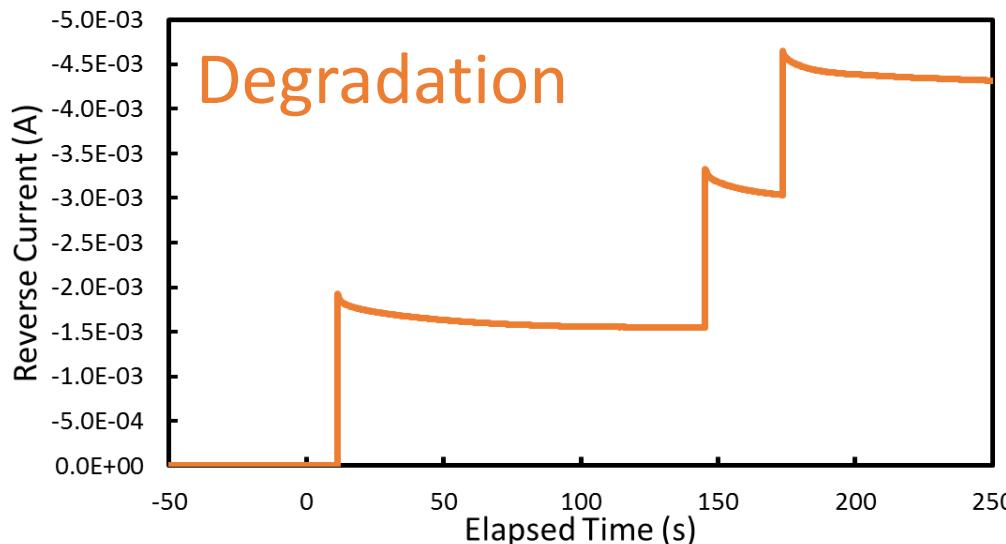
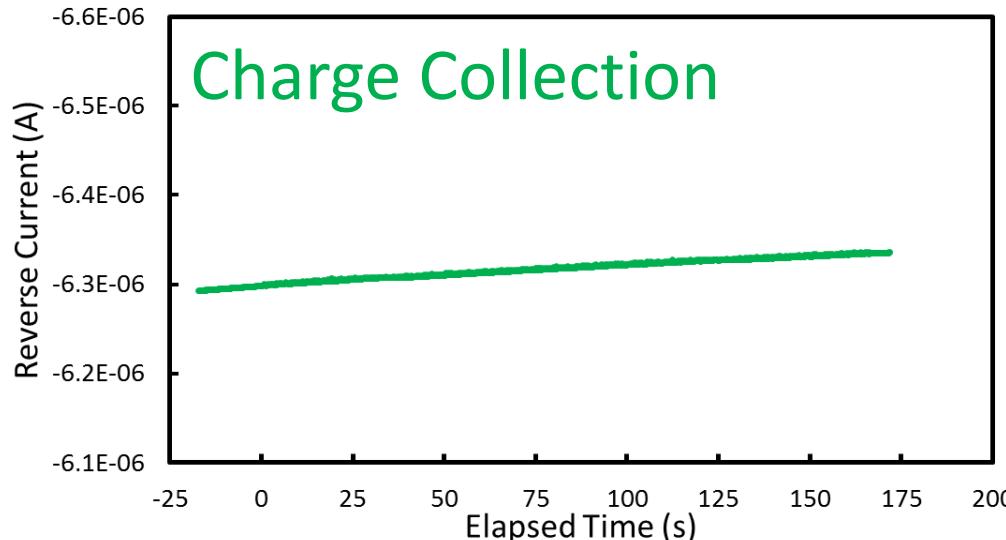
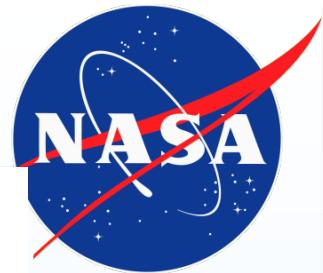




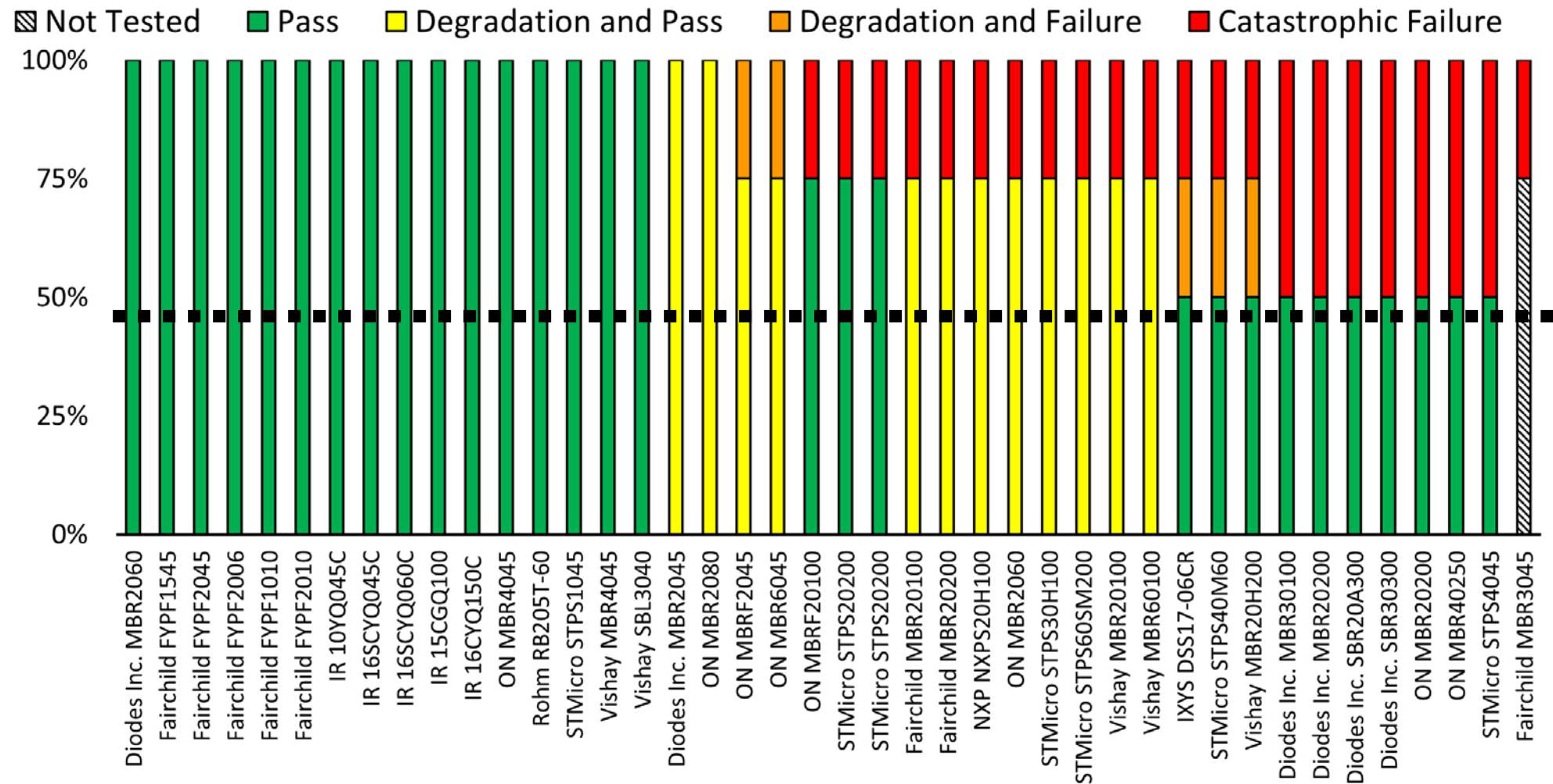
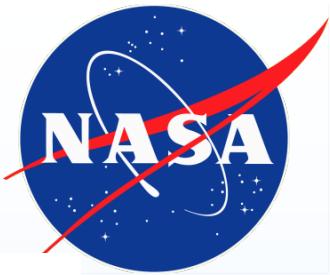
# Parts Tested

- 49 Schottky diodes from 11 manufacturers
- Reverse voltages range from 40 V to 600 V
- Forward currents (per diode) from 5 A to 30 A
- Within the manufacturers, high temperature, high forward voltage lines are compared to low temperature, low forward voltage and low barrier height lines

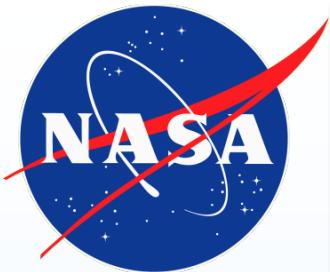
# Observed Radiation Responses



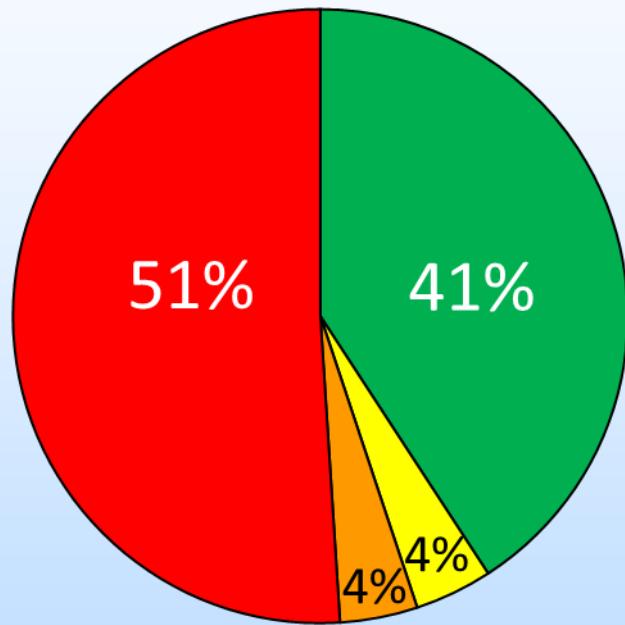
# Results



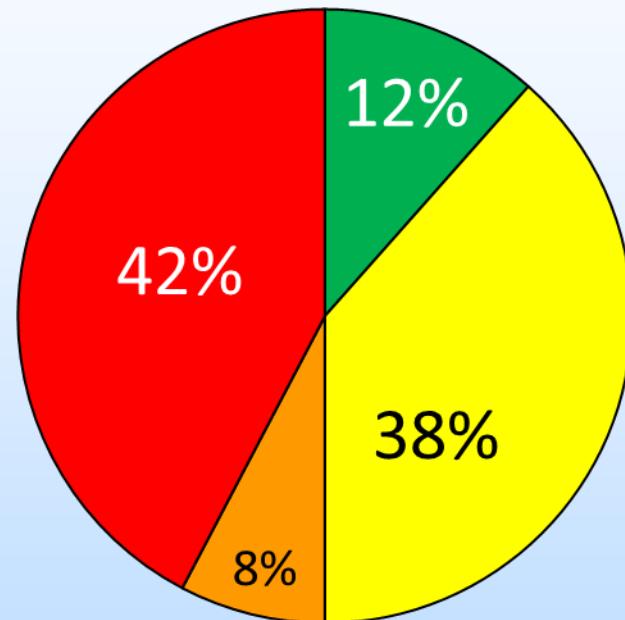
# Results



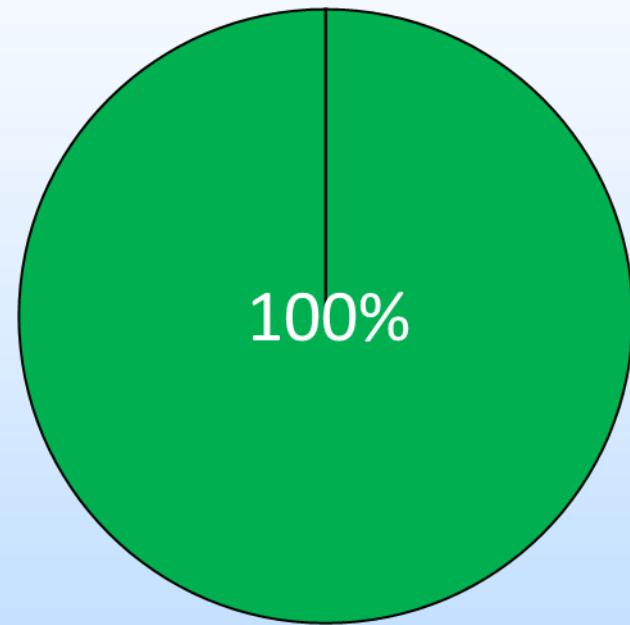
100% of Reverse Voltage



75% of Reverse Voltage

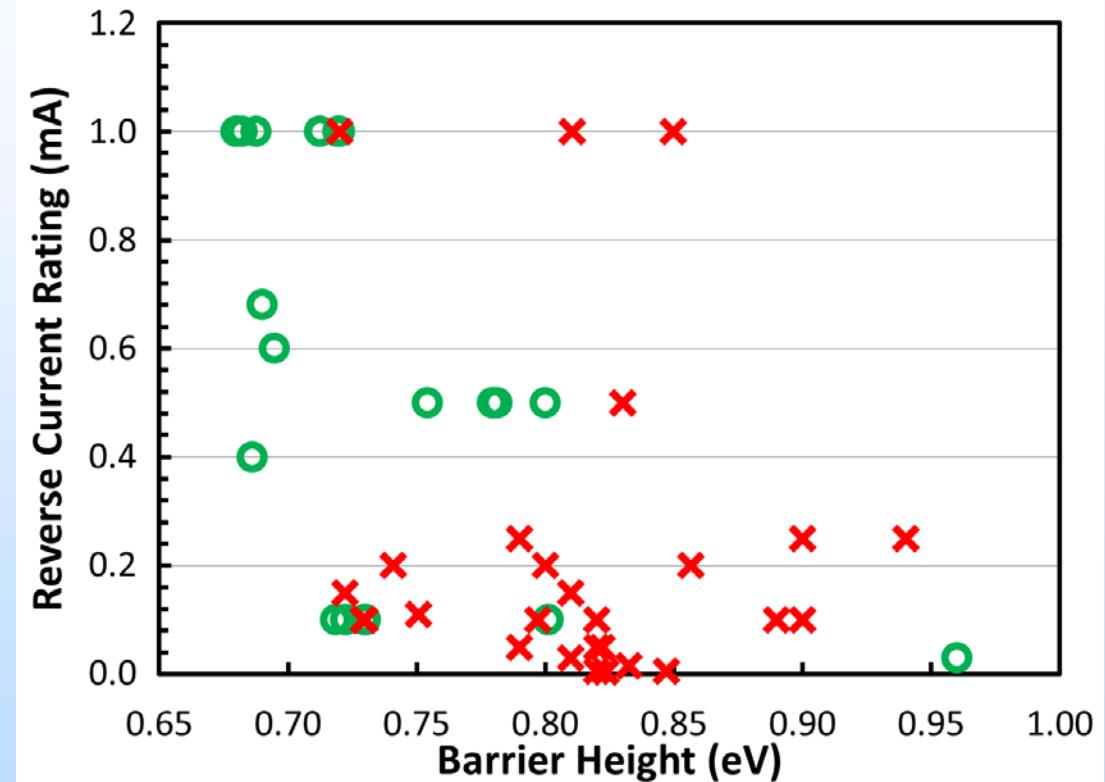
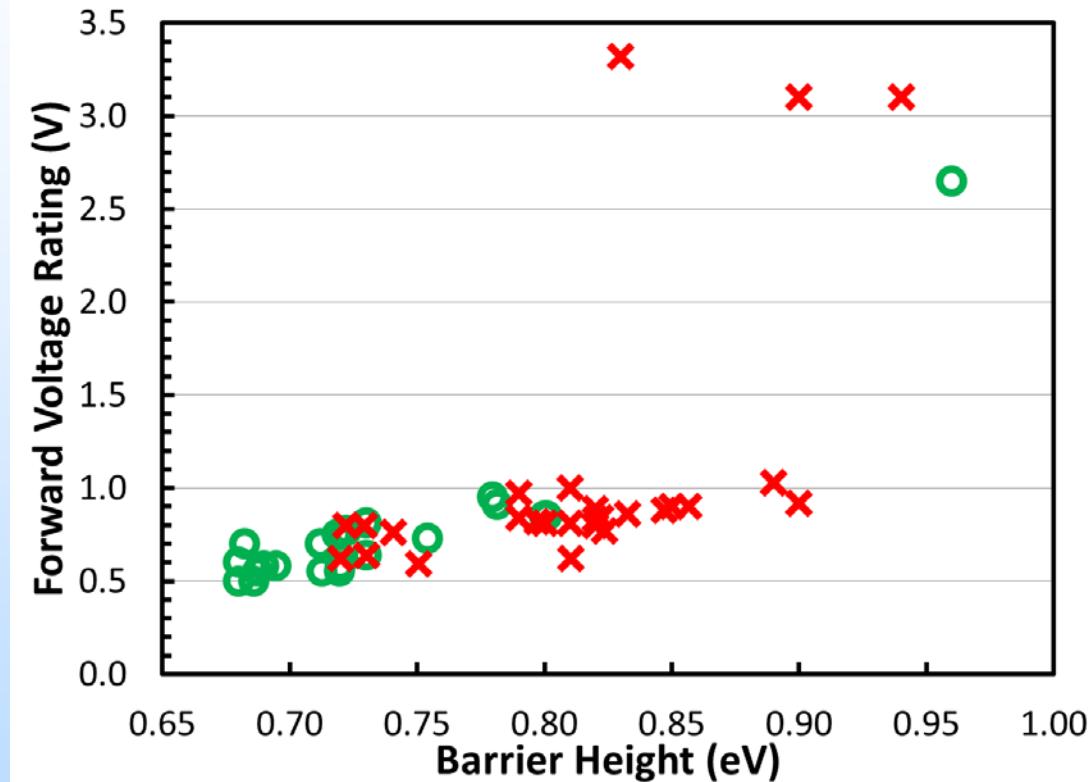
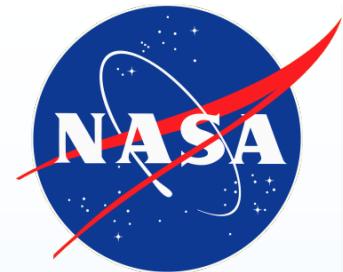


50% of Reverse Voltage



By derating to 50% of the reverse voltage, all failures are eliminated for the parts tested

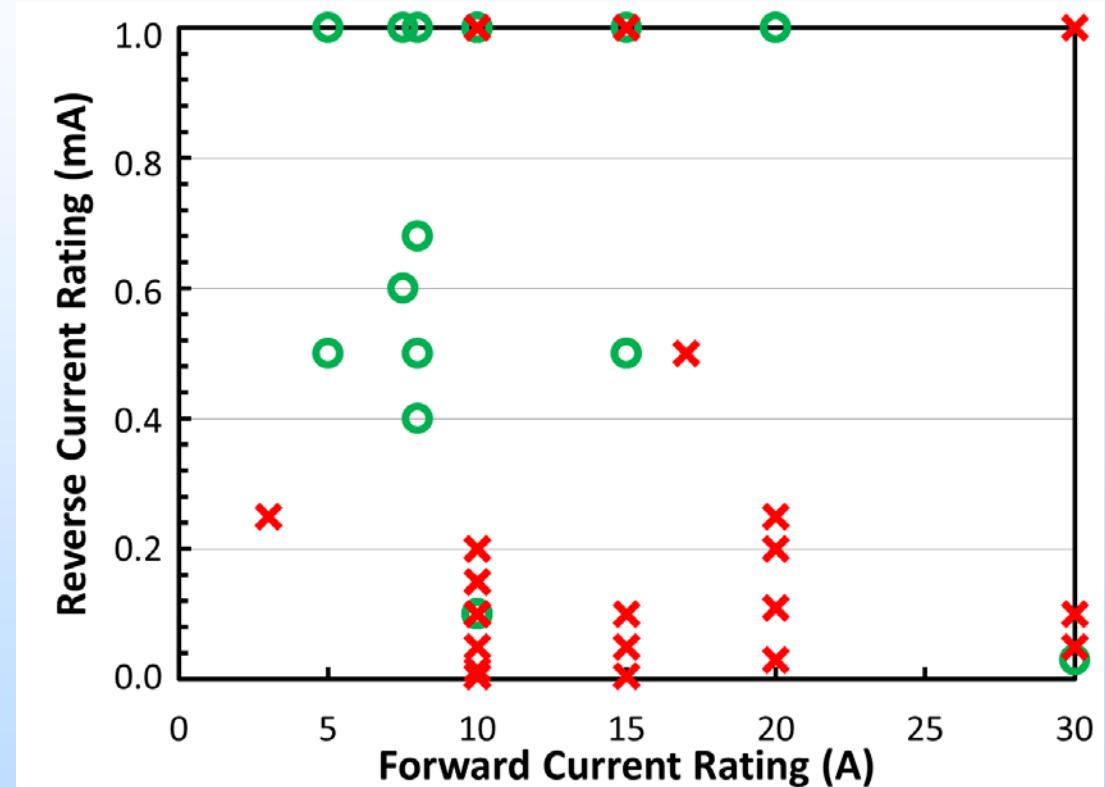
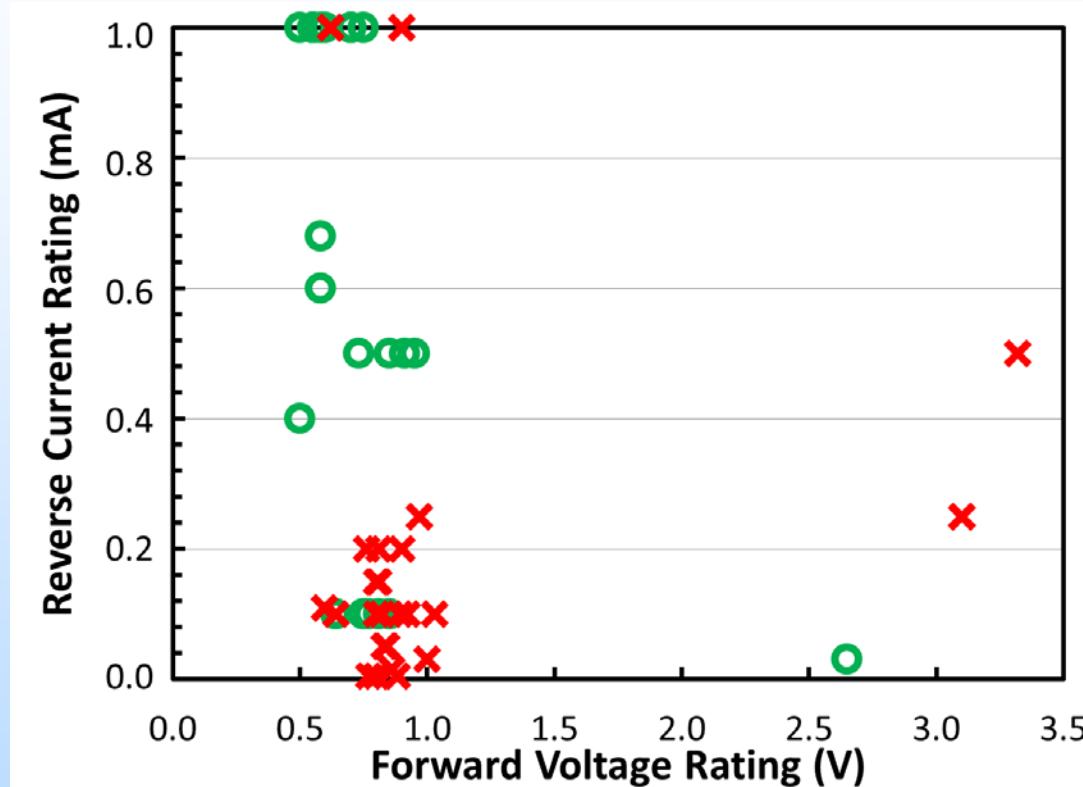
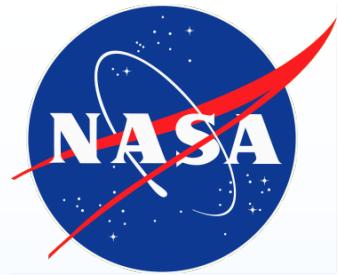
# Failures as a Function of Barrier Height



No failures observed in parts with  $\phi_B$  less than 0.72 eV

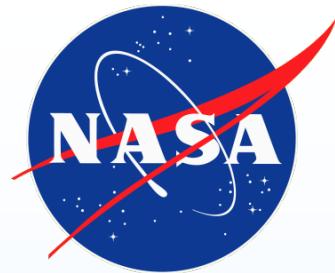
# Failures as a Function of Reverse Current

## 100% of Reverse Voltage

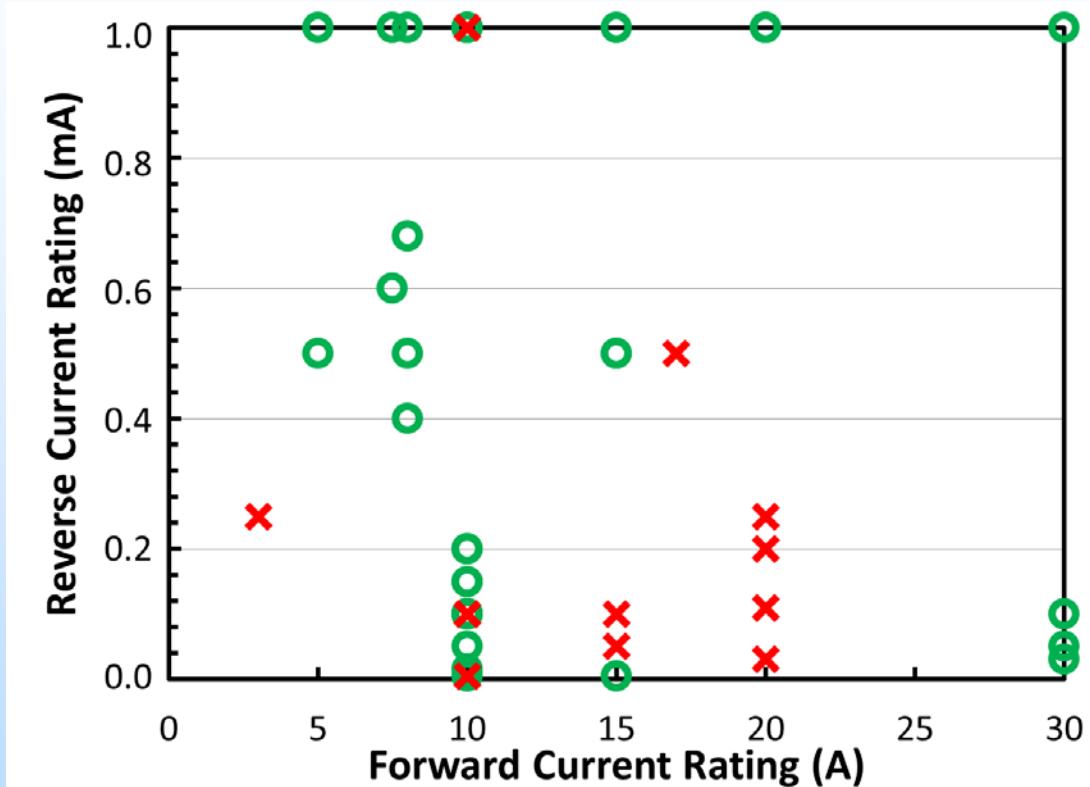
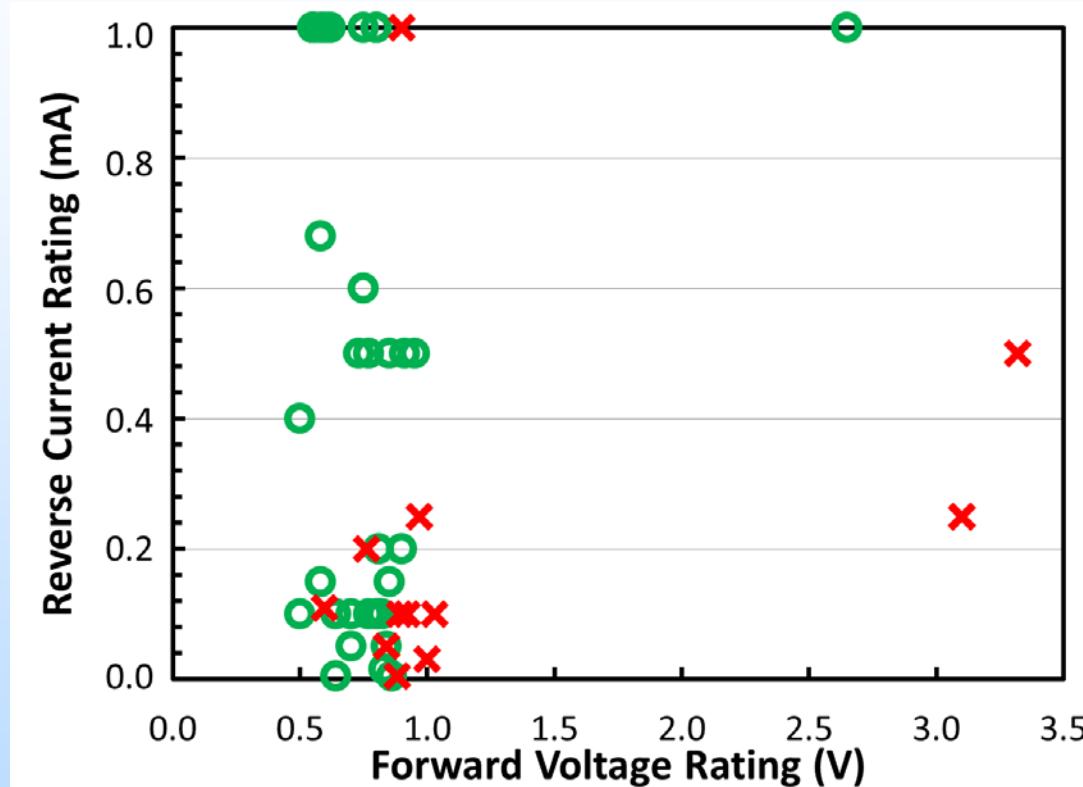


Strong correlation in susceptibility and low  $I_R$  rating

# Failures as a Function of Reverse Current

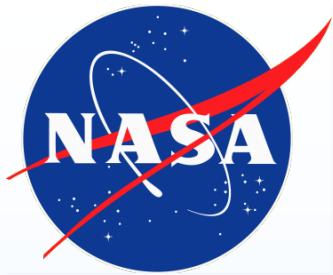


75% of Reverse Voltage

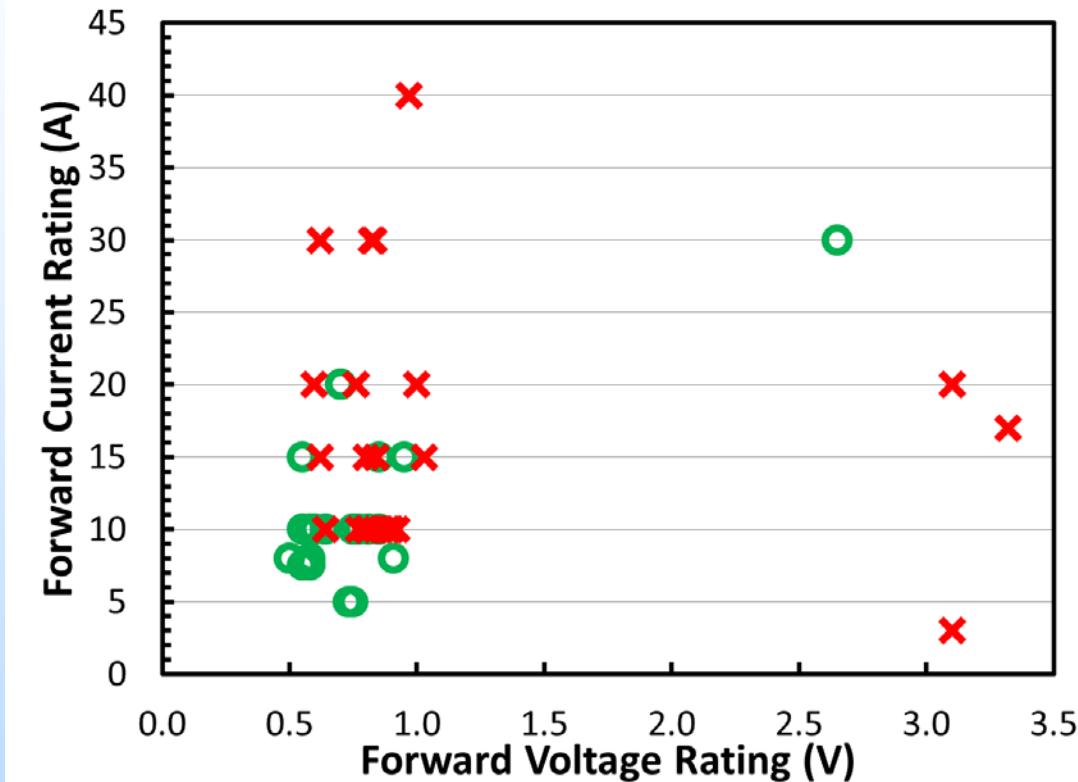


Strong correlation in susceptibility and low  $I_R$  rating

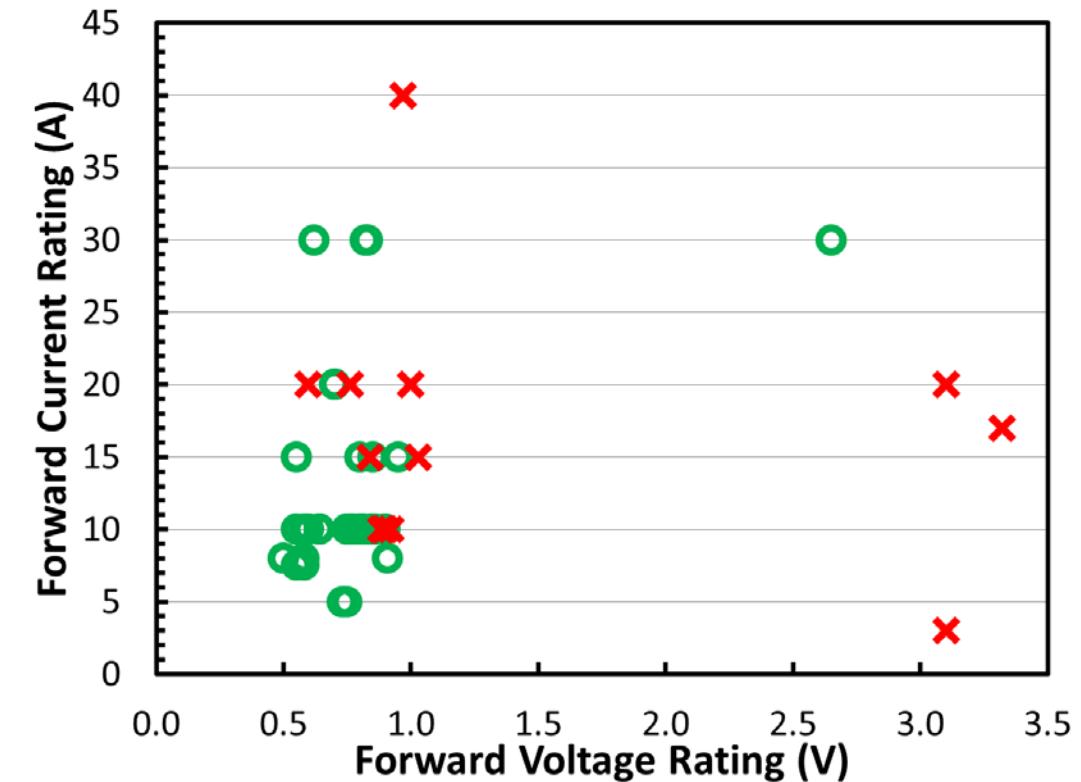
# Failures as a Function of Forward Voltage



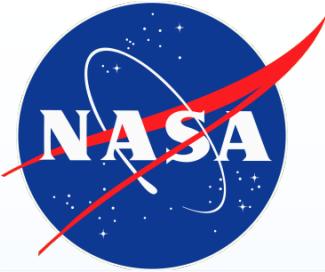
100% of Reverse Voltage



75% of Reverse Voltage



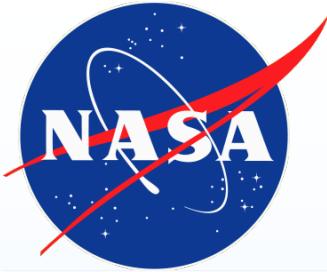
Weaker correlation in susceptibility and high  $V_F$  rating  
However, product lines billed as low  $V_F$  or low  $\phi_B$  show very little susceptibility



# Conclusions

- Schottky diodes are susceptible to destructive SEEs
  - Failures only occur when diodes are reverse biased
- Failures are much more widespread than originally suspected
  - Failures observed across manufacturers, reverse voltages, and forward current ratings tested
- No failures observed at 50% (or below) of rated reverse voltage
- There appears to be a strong correlation between failures and barrier height, as well as reverse current rating
  - SEE testing should be considered when selecting parts with  $\phi_B > 0.72$  eV or with  $I_R \leq 200 \mu\text{A}$
  - Correlation also exists between failures and forward voltage

# Acknowledgments



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- The authors gratefully acknowledge members of the Radiation Effects and Analysis Group who contributed to the test results presented here.
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